species. In Europe the broad-leaved form has generally been treated as a species or at least a subspecies of *R. acris* under Andrzejowski's name *R. Steveni* or the earlier name *R. sylvaticus*, Thuill. It is so treated by Reichenbach, who gives excellent plates of this and of true *R. acris* (Reichb. Ic. iii. t. 16 bis., 17).

By some recent authors, as Lange and Blytt, R. Steveni is treated as a variety of R. acris (var. Steveni, Lange, Haandbog Danske Fl., 380), and this disposition of the plant seems from its behavior in America to be the just one.

As already stated, in northern New England, Ranunculus acris, var. Steveni, Lange, is generally more abundant than the true R. acris. It has not been seen, however, from South of Hull, Massachusetts (Miss M. P. Cook), and Northampton (Mrs. E. H. Terry), but, as it is the predominant form at these places, it may be expected to extend over a broader range than we yet know. The true R. acris with many linear leaf-segments has been examined from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, while from Rhode Island and Connecticut that form alone has been seen.

It is suggested that, as both forms of leaves are sometimes found on a single plant, the broad-leaved var. Steveni may be a seasonal state of the narrow-leaved R. acris. That this is not the case, however, seems probable from the fact that in late summer, when the foliage of var. Steveni was conspicuous in the fields, well developed plants of the true R. acris were also found; and, furthermore, if these two forms were seasonal developments of one plant, it seems improbable that they should have been so long distinguished abroad by such men as Thuillier, Andrzejowski, Reichenbach, Lange, Blytt, Hartman, Nyman, and many others.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

Three plants of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. — For several years I have noticed in a peat bog, in Stockbridge, Mass., a handsome willow, growing as a shrub fifteen feet or less in height. The persistence, or late ripening of the fruit is particularly characteristic; a branch collected September 24, still retains its half opened capsules. The willow grows plentifully in beds of sphagnum, in company with Betula pumila L. and Sarracenia purpurea L. Mr. C. E. Faxon, who has kindly examined a branch, pronounces it Salix amyg-

daloides Anders. As the most eastern station for this willow so far reported is Central New York, this record is the first for New England.

A grass collected by me in Sheffield, Berkshire County, has been identified through the kindness of Mr. W. Deane, as *Eragrostis Frankii* Steud., hitherto recorded no farther north than northern New Jersey. I have unfortunately no data by which to determine whether the grass is native in Sheffield.

Scabiosa australis Wulf., naturalized from Europe, has been known to the botanists of Pittsfield since 1892. It grows sparingly in several wet, grassy spots and abundantly in at least one. The effect of the loose habit and pale blue heads is rather pretty, in spite of its weedy look in the dried state. — RALPH HOFFMANN.

## ERRATA.

Page 20, line 10; for Calystoma read Calostoma.

" 47, " 32; " Serringe " Seringe.

" 53, " 14; " repanda " repandum.

" 117, " 2; " Furbush " Furbish.

" 134, " 31; " NEW HAMPSHIRE, Peterboro, read Massa-CHUSETTS, Petersham. The same error occurs on page 131, line 33.

Page 135, line 2; for 4 cm. read 4 mm.

" 158, " 9; " Orchids of Massachusetts read Stone, George Edward. Orchids of Massachusetts.

Page 166, line 11; for "canoe" read "canoe."

" 170, " 36; " Pogonatum " Polygonatum.

" 183, " 21; " matricaria " matricariae.

" 185, " Zygadenos " Zygadenus.

" 200, " 13; " dilata, " dilatata.

Brookfield, September 4. Abundant along gravelly east shore of Quaboag Lake, and a few specimens on Lake Quacumquasit.

Page 204, line 20; after once insert May 21.

" 214, " I; for Lechia read Lechea.

" 214, " 21; " Nutallii " Nuttallii.

" 214, " 25; " simple " single.

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